NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving Place,-Italian Onera-

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- LEAU, THE PORSAKEN. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway, -Road to Ruin. WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, - ADVOCATE'S LAST CAUSE .- ONE TOUCH OF NATURE - FRENCH SPY.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATER, Broadway.-Ergulas

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery, -COLLEGE BAWS-BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERS, -THOUBARGUR-JACK AND VIN BRANSTALK-OLD OAN CHEST.

GERNAN OPERA HOUSE, 485 Broadway,-Dan Frees

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. Broadway.—Mis. LAVIDIA WARREN-ADMINIONE NUTT, &c., at all hours— Oross of Gold-Morning, Afternoon and Evening. BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, BIG Broadway. - Ermiorian COOPER INSTITUTE, Broadway. -- DR. COLTON'S ERRIEBITION OF THE LAUGHING GAS AND CONCERT BY THE SEVENT

BROADWAY MENAGERIE, Broadway.-Living Wild AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, No. 444 Broadway. -BAL-

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway. HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn - Ermiorias Songs, Dances, Bundlesgues, Ac. BROOKLYN ATHEN. EUM .- BUCKLEYS' SERESADERA

New York, Wednesday, February 4, 1863

THE SITUATION.

news to-day is of more than usual import ance, Telegrams from Charleston to the Richmond papers give accounts of a disaster to the blockading gunboats in Charleston harbor on Saturday, which is said to have resulted in the loss of two vessels sunk and four set on fire. The Mercedita was sunk in five fathoms of water. The rebel authorities, General Beauregard and Captain Ingraham (the latter being in command of the onemy's squadron), have declared the blockade of Charleston raised in a proclamation stating that they "do hereby formally declare the blockade by the United States of the said city of Charleston, S. C., to be raised by a superior force of the Confederate States from and after this 31st day of January, A. D., 1863."

The loss to our men is claimed to be heavy. while the enemy boast that they did not lose a man. The foreign Consuls gave it as their opinion that the blockade was fairly raised by the dispersion of our fleet. We give a map of the locality to-day.

Charleston despatches also repeat the report of the capture of the J. P. Smith & Stone river.

The Richmond Disputch says that another attack was made on Fort McAllister, on the Ogeechee, on Monday, and that our boats were again driven

There is little of importance from the Army of the Potomac. The roads are improving under the change of weather. General Hooker has decided to give a limited number of furloughs to the men, to enable them to visit their homes. Colonel Percy Wyndham has just returned from an expedition to Warrenton. He surprised the town on Monday night, and while there sent strong patrois to the Rappahannock, at Selphur Springs and Waterloo, who found no evemy at either place. He captured in Warrenton eighty stand of arms, which he was obliged to destroy, baving no facilities for bringing them away.

We learn from Tounessee that General Wheeler's eavalry attacked a fleet of twenty-five federal transports on the Cumberland river, and destroyed five on last Friday. The fleet was accompanied by two gunboats. On coming down from Nashville on Saturday General Wheeler's cavalry destroved a locomotive and five cars at Lavergne and captured the guard of fifty-two men.

The report from Padecah, Ky., is that Fort Donelson was attacked early yesterday morning, and that the fight was still going on at four o'clock r'. M. Reinforcements were arriving. The gunboat New Era was attacked on Sunday night near Island No. 10 by 3,000 rebel guerillas from a battery of three guns. The firing continued till daylight when the robels retired.

The opening of the canal near Vicksburg is pro gressing; but the enemy have planted a battery opposite its lower end, which commands it General Grant has arrived there. The rebel Longstreet is said to have gone to Tennessee with thirteen brigades.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a communication was received from the Secretary of the Navy stating that appointments of midshipmen were made in accordance with the Attorney General's construction of the act of Congress in regard to the subject. The credentials of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Senator elect from Marvland, were presented. Mr. Harris presented a memorial from the inspectors in the Custom House of New York relative to compensation; also a memorial from the importers of sultpetre and sulphur and the manufacturer of gunpowder, asking for a modification of the tariff on these articles; also the petition of about one thousand discharged volunteers, asking for the one hundred dollars bounty promised them. bill to carry into effect the treaty with Great Britain of August 9, 1845, was reported The Post Office Appropriation bill was passed. The bill to establish a national currency secured a United States stocks was postponed for one week A bill providing for an Assistant Register of the Treasury and a Solicitor of the War Departmen was passed. A bill stopping the pay of norm ployed army officers was introduced and referred to the Milliary Committee. Mr. McDougall moved take up his resolutions relative to the Franci invasion of Mexico. Mr. Sumner, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, opposed the proposition; but the motion was agreed to by a voice twenty-nine against sixteen. Mr. McDongall then addressed the Senate at considerable length on the subject. Mr. Summer also spoke, and con cluded his remarks by moving to lay the resolutions on the table. Without coming two vote, the Senate went into executive session, and subst quently adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, the Company on Elections reported favorably on the credential of Messrs. Flanders and Holm, members from the 1 a se a \$10, according to quality; only very choice | buncombe.

First and Second districts of Louisiana. The Bank rupt bill was then taken up, and, after some ex-planation, Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, moved to lay it on the table, which was agreed to by a vote of 60 against 53. So the Bankrupt bill is shelved for the present session. The bill providing for the appointment of an Assistant Collector of Customs at the port of New York was reject-The consideration of the resolutions de claratory of maritime rights was postponed third Monday in February. Military Committee reported back the bill providing for the enlargement of the New York and Michigan and Illinois canals, with amend ments, and the subject was referred to the Comuittee of the Whole. A bill was reported authorizing the construction of a submarine tele graph from Fort McHenry to Galveston, touching various points on the coast. A motion to lay the bill on the table was lost by a vote of 46 against 68, and pending the question on its passage the Honse adjourned.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The great feature in the proceedings of our State Legislature yesterday was the election, in joint session of the two houses, of a United States Senator, to serve for six years from March 4, 1863 in the place of Hon. Preston King. In the ballotings of each house, previous to the joint session, ex-Governor Morgan, republican, was choses as the candidate of the Scuate, and General John A. Dix (supported by the republicans) as the candidate of the Assembly. On the two bodies coming together, Governor Morgan was elected Senator on the first ballot, the vote standing thus:-Edwin D. Morgan. 86; Erastus Corning, 70; John A. Dix. 1: Daniel S. Dickinson, 1.

Besides the election of United States Serator, each house, in its separate capacity, transacted some business. In the Senate the President announced the committee appointed to act with a similar committee of the Assembly to draft a bill to establish a State hos pital for wounded and invalid soldiers. A minority report, sustaining the action of the Governor was made from the committee appointed to confe with him in reference to the recent disorderly pro ceedings in the Assembly. A resolution in favor of sustaining President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation was introduced and discussed, but eceived no final action.

In the Assembly a petition asking the improve ment of navigation on the Hudson river was presented. Notices were given of several bills here after to be introduced, among which were the following: To prohibit State banks from loaning money on gold while specie payments are sus pended; to confer the power to grant new trials n the Marine Court, and to incorporate Mozart Hall. Several bills were introduced, principally though, of only a local or special character. esolution urging on Congress the passage of general bankrupt law was called up and debated for some time, and then adopted. A resolution was offered in favor of presenting General Meagher with a sword, and each member of his brigade with a silver medal

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

The Emperor Napoleon's speech to the French Legislature, consisting of 1,382 words, was transmitted by telegraph to the principal cities and towns of France in little more than twenty-cight

A letter from San Juan del Norte, dated January 16, represents business of all kinds brisk there Buildings are springing up, steamers being built, and, in short, everything is prosperous and progressive. In the interior of the country tranquilli ty prevailed, notwithstanding the efforts made by the faction opposed to the government to cate disturbance, and the presence of many of Walker's old band of disturbers among them.

There are yet four seats to fill in the United States Senate, to complete that body for the Thir ty-eighth Congress one for New Jersey, one for Missouri and one for California each for the term of six years and the vacancy occasioned by the Hon. James A. Peurce, of Maryland,

One of the principal, and at the same time most pleasing, of the characteristics of the recent promotions and appointments made by Governor Seymonr in the New York Volunteers is the fact that the vacancies in the grade of second lieute nants have been filled by non-commissioned offeers and worthy privates. Governor Seymour thus carries out the true Napoleonic idea of making the private soldier feel that with his bravery he may arn even the insignia of a general. From the ranks France gained some of her finest officers; and why not America?

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that bills of sale on vessels do not come within exempt from stamp duty.

Rev. Dr. Arthur Cleveland Coxe, of Baltimore having accepted the pulpit recently occupied by Dr. Hawks, in Calvary church, in this city, wil commence his labors on Sunday next. Dr. Coxe preached his farewell sermon in Grace church,

Baltimore, on Sunday last,
At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, a message was received from the Mayor, vetoing the action of the Board appropriating \$4,000 for the Twenty-second regiment New York tate Militia, and \$2,500 for the Twelfth regiment New York State Militia. A communication was read from the Surrogate, complaining of the present court room accommodations of his office, and asking the Board to act promptly upon the subject of affording him the additional clerical aid for which he has applied. The communication was referred. The monthly report of the Comptroller was received, and a quantity of other routine inviness transacted.

Mr. Wendell Phillips delivered an address last tening in the Plymouth church, Brooklyn, before a large audience, the church being filled to its utmost espacity. The subject was, "The Future of Our Country," his remarks being almost a recanitulation of his "Amen to the Proclamation delivered at the Cooper Institute some few days

ago. Last night, between seven and eight o'clock, the extensive cracker bakery of Charles T. Goodwin was destroyed by fire. The building was five stories, bounded by Cherry and Pike streets. In the space of about an hour the whole of the premises was brought to the ground, involving a loss of about \$60,000. The origin of the fire is at present unknown. There appears to be a fatality among the cracker bakeries. This makes the bakery destroyed within the last two months.

There was another short supply of beef cattle

on sale this week; but there was, pevertheless, very little change in the complexion of affairs & Roll's Head. The market opened on Monday with a supply of but 3,100 head; but as more were expected butchers held back a few hours, until it become evident that no more cattle, would be received before night, when they took hold in good arnest and cleared the yards in short order, a about the same prices which were correct last week. On Tuesday some more cattle arrived, making the entire number 2,573 head, and these were also quickly taken. More were expected but it was subsequently ascertained the the trains broke down near Hudson, in view of which it would be impossible to got the cattle forward in time. The range of prices wa from about 7c. a loc. a lolic. One or two sales were made at 11c.; but the sales were generally made at 8%c. a 10c., and the average price was Milch cows were a shade better sale colly at \$30 a \$45. Veals were scarce and otive at from 4%c, a 6%c, a 7c., generally 6c a 61/4. Sheep and lambs were scarce, active and omewhat higher, with rates all the way from \$4.50

sheep brought over \$8. Swine have been active and full prices are realized. Corn fed have brought 5c. a 5%c., and still fed 4%c. a 5c. The offerings have sold as fast as they have arrived. The total receipts were 4,640 beeves, 104 cows, 349 veals, 5.305 sheep and lambs, and 31,040 swine.

The stock market opened lower and feverish, but closed strong and buoyant yesterday, people generally feeling satisfied that now legal tender issues are inevitable. Money was earler, and the brokers got all they wanted at 6 a 7. Gold fell as low as 163, then rallied, sold at 168, and

closed 155% bid. Bills closed at 171% a 172. The cotton market was dull and quite irregi day. There was decidedly less activity in with a decline in flour of 5c. a 20c, wheat 2c., and corn Ic. There was also less doing in groceries and provisions. Mess pork was a shade cheaper. Whiskey was heavy at 60c. a 62 4c. The demand was active for fruit, Manila hemp, metals and tobacco, and moderate for most other articles, without any other remarkable at The freight market was steady, but quiet.

Startling News from Charleston-Au other Galveston Affair.

We have some unexpected and rather start ling intelligence from Charleston for the entertainment of our readers this morning. We derive the news from a late number of the Richmond Disputch, and the substance of it is, that on Saturday morning last the improvised rebel fleet of Charleston, consisting of two little patched up iron-clads and three small attending steamboats, made a sortie upon our blockading squadron, sunk two of the ships, set on fire and crippled several others, and cleared the roadstead of every vestige of a blockade. We refer the reader to the details in our news columns.

But there is another feature in this disgraceful affair which is suggestive of more serious mischief to follow. We allude to the proclamation by Gen. Beauregard and Capt. Ingraham, commander of the petty rebel attacking squadron, declaring the blockade of Charleston raised and the port legally open to foreign trade, which proclamation is seconded by the foreign consuls accredited to Charleston in their proceedings to the same effect. A similar promincianiento/was issued by General Magruder after his successful cutting up and dispersion of our blockading fleet in Galveston harfor. We are not aware that there is anything in the recognized international law upon the subject which puts an end to a blockade thus temporarily raised by a successful sortie: but there may be some special understanding in the matter between the government of Jeff. Davis and the governments of England and France. At all events, from the rejoicings of the rebels at Charleston, it is evident that they attach much greater importance to this successful raid of their contemptible fleet than the mere sinking of a federal ship or two and the dispersion of the remainder of our squadron for one short day would warrant. We shall probably be enlightened upon this question in the course of the day from Washington.

But this melancholy affair at Charleston, superadded to the late Galvesion disaster, and the Merrimae affair in Hampton Roads, and the escape of the Nashville from Beaufort, and of the Oreto from Mobile, ought to be sufficient to satisfy President Lincoln that old Mr. Welles is no the man for the Navy Department at this crisis. Had any one of our new iron-clads been on the ground those two rebel gunboats from Charleston might have been destroyed or captured. But it seems that Mr. Secretary Welles, in this case, as at Norfolk, against the Merrimac, relied upon his wooden ships and was incredulous concerning the reports affect of rebel iron-clads in preparation aders. A Secretary who thus refuses to be taught, or is incapable of profiting from the lessons of a costly experience, repeated over and over again, should no longer be retained at the head of the Navy Department, after such evidence of his incapacity as that which is furnished in this shameful surprise, defeat and dispersion of our blockading squadron at Charles-

But perhaps the great armeda of iron-clads and gunboats awaiting good weather for their departure from Beaufort, N. C., may shortly administer a blow to the rebels which will amply atone for these late disas ters at Galveston and Charleston, We cannot, however, understand the necessity of the policy, meantime, of leaving Charleston to be guarded by a squadron of wooden ships, with the knowledge before the Navy Department that the rebels in that quarter were watching their opportunity, with two or three iron-clads, to repeat the sortie of the Merrimac. The country must have some satisfactory explanation of this business, or it will be wise on the part of President Lincoln to relieve Mr. Secretary Welles from the duties of an office which he has failed so signally to discharge to the public satisfaction.

THE NEW COMPTROLLER, Mr. Breunan has signalized his advent to the office of Comptroller by two acts-one the refusal to put in force the three million shipplaster ordinance of the Common Council, and the other the declination to buy the Fort Gansevoort property, also ordered by it-which, we trust, are to be taken as evidences of his intentions in regard to all similar proceedings. It is remarked, we know. that new brooms always sweep clean, and it would be well, perhaps, to wait a little longer pefore we pronounce too decided an opinion upon his course. It is not going too far, however, to say that all the indications are bealthy.

WANTED, A MARTER FOR BUNCOMBE. -- The young nincompoops of the World Se very curious fellows. The other day they berated Stanton and Schenck for putting College Into prison, and now they berate Bollean for getting out of prison. Won't Secretary Stanton and General Schenck please to arbitrarily arrest some poor devil or other? The World editors want a "martyr to liberty" to rave about for President Lincoln and the Revolution Radicals of Both Parties

In times like these extreme men of all parties assist each other in crippling and disorganizing the government. Violent partisans and violent opponents of the administration are equally langerous to the welfare of the country. It behooves every citizen, and especially every prominent politician and journalist, to be prejudiced in the formation and discreet in the expression of his opinions upon the measures taken to suppress the febellion. We do not believe that any crisis can justify an official muz zling of the press, nor are we aware of any heessity which should compel public journals to indulge in sycophantic adulation of incompetent officials or to maintain a pusillanimous silence in regard to obviously unjust and disastrous proceedings on the part of the representatives of the government. It is the duty of the press to praise whatever is worthy of praise and to censure whatever deserves blame. But both in praising and censuring the press should discriminate, and, after a most careful consideration of all the circumstances and all the consequences of the matter under discussion, it should announce its conclusions and opinions not only with impartiality, but also with moderation.

The leading organs of the radical faction of

the republican party, and especially the Trinene, Times and Post of this city, fail to appre ciate the duties and responsibilities of present crisis, and are greatly injuring the country which they profess to serve by their incessant advocacy of the most dangerous and obnoxious measures, and their fanatical attacks obnoxious measures, and their fanatical attacks upon all who honestly differ with them upon the great questions of the day. We are sorry to add that journals pretending to represent the conservative party, but really the organs of the radical faction of the democratic party, are pursuing a course equally injurious; and among the most rabid of these altra democratic papers are the Journal of Commerce, the Express and the World. These half a dozen organs seem to be conducted upon no fixed principles, and with no act, judgment, skill or discretion. Whatever the Tribune, Times and Post support the Jour nal of Commerce, Express and World are certain to oppose, and vice versa. Like the Kitkenny cats, their only object seems to be to mutually mangle and destroy each other; and if the persist they will most undoubtedly succe The radical republican organs culogize the administration extravagantly, and the radical democratic organs retort with equally extravagant abase. It is difficult to decide whether the enlogy or the abase is the greater detriment to the administration, the cause of the country or the interests of the journals themselves.

The faunticism of the radical republican

editors has been one of the most prominent means by which the ruin of the republican party has been accomplished. The leaders of hat party have openly and candidly acknowledged this fact. The recent popular elections. the recent Senatorial elections in other States. and the result of the joint ballot at Albany yes terday, show conclusively not only that the republican party is doomed, but also that it has lost all confidence in its own organs, and can no longer be controlled by them. If the party survive until this war is over, peace will bury it beyond a resurrection, no matter when, how or through what instrumentality that peace may come. Whoever writes its epitaph will be obliged to record that it died of the Tribune, Times and Post. The conservative party is now in the ascendancy, and it is acquiring increased power every day. We have only to wait patiently, and work steadily, discreetly and confidently, and before two years are over the consequative party will save and rule the country. It is for this very reason, also, that we exhort the Journal of Commerce, the Express, and their youthful and immature imitator, the World, not to destroy themelves and risk the success of the party to which they assume to belong. For the sake of their country, their party and their self-interest, they should desist from their present intempe rate opposition to everything the administration may propose. If the policy of either the radigans were pursued the result could only be revolution and anarchy; and who would then e safe? The conservative Union men, the negro-worshippers and the advocates of barricades and mob law are all in the same boat. and must sink together if the vessel be scuttled.

We advise, therefore, that all parties hence forth temper their praise and their blame with patriotism and discretion. The President and his administration represent the government, and are therefore entitled to respect. Many of the measures of the administration are undoubtedly the worst which could be devised. and, in our opinion, should be opposed by all ensible men; but this opposition ought to be dignified, respectful and courteous in its expression. Newspapers as well as public speakers must confine themselves to parliamentary language. For curselves, we have never hesitated to warn the President and the administration against whatever we thought prejudicial to the reunion of the States, and shall always continue to do our daty in this regard. If in the future, as in the past, the President and the administration shall refuse to follow our advice, they must suffer the inevitable consequences. What we insist upon, therefore, is not the silence or the compluisance of the press, but the adoption of a more patriotic and reserved manner of disenseing public men and public events. No one can be ignorant that the present tone of the altra organs of both parties is most insulting to the President, most prejudicial to our country abroad, most encouraging to the rebels, who reinice at our dissensions, and most certainly productive of revolutionary, acarchical and riotous sentiments among the people of the loyal States. No matter whether the nation is lost through the fanaticism of the radical republicans or the appeals to mob law of the radical democrats, the result will be the same, and that result is our common rain. The remembrance of this fact should sober these bitter partieans. and induce them to reflect that all wrongs shall be righted and all rights respond by the Providential election in 1864, when the people will decide which party is worthy to be entrusted with the government of the republic, and when by a peaceable revolution, we hope to see the republican party forever destroyed, and General McClellan, or some other able, patriotic conservative, placed in power and successful in reuniting the nation.

THE ORGANIZATION OF A NEGRO ABST -- HOW

Monday last, has created considerable discus sion and excitement, and Mr. Stevens, of Pean-sylvania, the Mephistopheles of Congress, seems be particularly worried about it. He thinks that negro soldiers should be employed under any circumstances, and fears that unless a nig ger army be hurried up there will be no soldiers at all to fight the battles of the Union. Now we have come to the conclusion that we had better have a nigger army after all. withdraw all opposition to the project, and advise the conservative democrats of Congress to do so likewise. Let the negro army be enrolled at once, but only upon one condition. This is that there shall be a general draft of negroes all through the free States and of as many those in the South as the federal authorities can reach. Let them be taken everywhere, from the ages of fourteen to fifty, and the govern ment may thus within a brief period put a black army of over four hundred thousand men into the field. This is the only plan by which such an army can be raised, and it would be the easiest way to get rid of the troublesom negro question. That no objection might pos sibly be raised about taking negroes of fron fourteen to fifty, it must be borne in mind that the black race comes to maturity much more rapidly than the white, and if the younger ne groes cannot be made serviceable immediately as active soldiers, they can be turned to ac count in the camp as cooks, scavengers, wood splitters, officers' bootblacks, and in a variety of other useful occupations.

Therefore, let the black army be raised by all means; but let it be borne in mind that the African soldiers must be officered by white men. This is the invariable practice of every nation that employs the services of black troops. Their intellectual and educational co pacities do not fit them for command. The immense armies called out by the rebellion have carried off a large number of the rowdies of our principal cities; but there are plenty of the roughest kind still on hand, who can be got to officer these negro regiments. A rowdy, when brought into proper military training will make a sharp officer, and he is just the kind of fellow to look after the welfare of black regiments and brigades. When the nigger army is drafted there will be plenty of white rowdies to take command and drill the new soldiers; and we hope that, while they will treat their commands with a proper degree of consideration, these officers will not spare their recruits, but make good soldiers of them. per fas aut nefas.

This we trust will satisfy the most earnest longings of Mephistopheles Stevens. His nigger army will soon be marching along, and will kick up such a cloud of dust as has not been seen for a long time. Let the democrats, therefore, withdraw all opposition, as we now do. Our time is coming, and is not very far off, and we can afford to wait. In the interim let the radicals have plenty of rone, and, what they like better, plenty of nigger.

Favorable Signs of the Times-A Se Light in the East.

Never despair of the republic. The heart of the country is still sound, notwithstanding the ravings of abolition fanatics and the contemplible threats of Northern secessionists President Lincoln may fail to bring us out of our troubles; but, if so, the people will provide the man who can and will do the great work seigned bin. In this view the conservative elements of the loyal States, with a spontaneou accord which is very suggestive, are rallying around the standard of Gen. McCleilan. Read our reports of his enthusiastic reception Boston, and of the seasation which his presence there has created "Down East" all the way to Maine, and be satisfied. The democratic "copperheads" are said to be

in favor of cutting off the New England States. in order to reclaim the rebellious South. Hon Thaddeus Stevens, in his place in Congress, has declared that he believes there is an awful con spiracy afoot in the North among the Knights the Golden Circle to cut the windpipe of President Lincoln and seize the government and the spoils. But these McClellan manifesta is all right; for, if among "the Yankees. the irrepressible Yankees, the audacion and inflexible Yankees, supposed to be incurably given over to abolitionism-if among the intractable, Puritanical, round-headed, psalmsinging, nigger-worshipping, nasal-twanged Yankees, we find a general spontaneous con bustion in favor of McClellan as the man for the succession, we may feel assured that we can reclaim South Carolina without sacrificing Mas sachusetts, and save the Union without the mid of the mysterious cutthroats of the Knights of the Golden Circle. The government of Russia has been described as an absolute despotism regulated by assassination. But let not Mr Thaddens Stavens be alarmed. We are in no danger of any regulation of that sort. Bull Run Russell, by his tape measure, has found that President Lincoln is considerably over six feet high," and will be no shorter, except from natural shrinkage, to the end of his term

He may laugh at the "copperheads," joke with the Knights of the Golden Circle, and smile at the fears of Mr. Thaddens Stevens ; for these Yunkee demonstrations in favor of McClellan clearly show that the masses of the people are resolved that the present administration shall have a full trial, and that then its shortcomings shall be remedied in the regular way. The conservative masses of the loyal States, including the Venkees," have fixed their attention upor McCfellan ; and should President Lincoln fail to put down this rebellion and restore the Union, then " the stone which the builders have rejected will became the head of the corner. We cannot be mistaken in the signs of the times. They remlad us of those popular movements which brought out and elevated to the White House "Old Hickory."

"Old Tippecance and Tyley too, and "Old Rough and Ready," fresh from his

battle fields of Mexico. Such is the warning held out by the people to the present administration and the republican party. Let President Lincoln, then, make his hay while the sun shines. He has two years of grace yet before him, and men and means and facilities of all kinds is abundance to redoes the past, to save the country, and to prepare the way for his return to illinois in 1865 in a grout blaze of glory. Let the present Congress invest him, as it is proposed, with absolute power in the absorption of our local bank issues by the "greenbacks" of the federal treasury, and with full discretionary anthority over the militia of the several States and over the This May Best he Done.—The bill for the formation of a negro army, which passed the United States House of Representatives on his hands upon from Maine to Mexico; and let the pictures. Hazonne had a number of admirable search president be further empowered to draft into the army every able-bodied negro he can lay his hands upon from Maine to Mexico; and let on the whole gave very great sylichaction.

"Honest Old Abe" spread himself like the American eagle, to the ample measure Union, and he will not fail.

8 4

The Negro Enlistment bill has passed the House: it will doubtless pass the Senate. the President, then, consider it a law of the land, and proceed at once to enrol his contrabands. We like the ides of red preeches for the African soldier. The brilliant color will tickle his fancy; but with yellow stripes down the legs of the breeches, and a red coat with yellow facings, and with a red cap and a white feather, Caffee would be complete. We would, however, admonish the President of the danger of exposing these magnificent African allies to the rebel guerillas. The average value of an able-bodied field hand in the South is from fifteen bundred to two thousand delises in Confederate scrip. Put a regiment or a brigade of such fellows within striking distance of Jeb Stuart, or Forcest, or the rebel Morgan, and nothing will save them from the suction block Perhaps the best thing that can be done with these splendid Africans is to put them behind the forts of Washington, where they can be protected. Thus secure from danger, with Gen. Hooker between them and the rebel army, these red conted soldiers of African descent may do comething for the cause of human friedom.

Let President Lincoln consider the value in Confederate scrip of an able-bodied African. and he will be satisfied that we are not joking in this matter. Our soldiers, battling for freedom, should not be carelessly exposed to the chances of being snapped up and sold into slavery. But, in any event, the administration and the republican party are warned by these McClellan manifestations of the temper and drift of public opinion. The people are thus settling down upon their man for the future. should the responsible man of the present day disappoint their just expectations. All that we have said in vindication of General McClellan as a skilful soldier, a trusty patriot, and a cool, firm, clear headed and capable man, falls short of the enthusiastic admiration of the Yankees. Let President Lincoln, therefore, and the party in power, see to it that they properly employ the prodigious forces and reources at their command, negroes and all, to put down Jeff. Davis; for they know what will be the consequences of their failure.

Our hopes are reviving. We anticipate soon a hear the glad tidings of some great victories: and, as the negro in his red breeches has been run to the end of the abolition programme, we have the right now to expect a vigorous prosecution of the war against the rebellion by land and water, hip and thigh. Bring out the contrabands, and let Greeley, at the head of his African brigade and in a pair of red breeches, lead them to the field.

The Election for United States Sens

The election of Governor Morgan as United States Senator will be hailed with a very general feeling of satisfaction. All things comsidered, it is the best result that was to be hoped for of a contest which has been the cause of many disgraceful scenes of violence that have marked the sittings of the Legislature since its opening. On the democratic side it led to a series of fillbustering operations to delay the organization of the Assembly, so as to throw the election out of the session. Amongst the republicans it was equally prolific of disorder, owing to the family jars existing between the radical and conscrvative members of the party, the one preferring Dudley Field and the oth ome such man as Governor Morgan.

rather a clever trick of management. On the meeting of the Assembly yesterday, on the first rote taken for a Senatorial candidate, the whole republican vote was cast for General Dix, which semed to delight as much as surprise the demoerats, in promising them a result not anticipated. They consequently offered no opposition to going at once into an election with the Senate: otherwise the peculiar tactics of Mr. Field might have resulted in very serious inconvepience. The republicans accomplished two things by this apparent turn over to Gen. Dix. They paid a compliment to a good Union g ral in the field, and succeeded, by a nice bit of strategy, in throwing the democrats off their guard. By this manœuvre, when the two houses oined in the election the choice fell upon Gov.

The election of the latter was arrived at by

Now this result we look upon as a very favorable one to the public interests. Gov. Morgan is a fair, honorable man, who has avoided all complicity with the radicals, and refused to disgrace himself by joining in the intrigues for the removal of McClellan. He will have a six ears' tenure of the high office to which he has een elected, and will sustain Mr. Lincoln and his administration in all proper measures. He is no violent partisan, and factious action will meet with no support from him, His election just at the present time we look upon as a great public good. The retirement of Thurlow Wend from the councils of the republican party, and the andisputed ascendancy of such violent radicals as Greeley, whose recent acts show him to have utterly gone mad, boded ill for our prospects of bringing the war to a successful conclusion. Nor was the aspect of things rendered more encouraging by the chance of the election to be United Stales Senate of such unsafe political leaders as Erastus Corning or Fernando Wood the one representing the Regency, having its origin in Albany, and the other the Ring, having its origin in New York.

The election of Governor Morgan is, we re peat, a good omen. If the democrats will only regard it in the proper spirit, and adopt a frank, honorable and straightforward cours towards the conservative portion of the party of which he is a member, they will succeed in carrying the country through the dangers that press upon it, until the Presidential election in 1864 enables us to remove all further obstacle to a successful termination of our difficulties lf. on the contrary, they pursue a purel o it until the Presidential el If, on the contrary, they pursue a purely party and solifsh policy, they must expect to had those di ficulties increase until all hope is lost of ever again bringing the revolted States

Pine Arts.

Amosan Reservoy.—The dest reception for the reason of the artists of the stando fluiding, on Tenth street, took place cast evening. The attendance was as owned, took considerant and immerced, the recent being abroaged from an early hour until eleven o'clock. The mentangentant richture is the colocation was a 'view of the Rocky Monetanne,' by Biersteld. The great staces of Cherch's Heart of the America,' and dispusars a 'thoras naturance' was no doubt, America,' and dispusars a 'thoras naturance' was not osen, and American school, chareen's studies was not osen, and dispusar shower on the easier on unambied preture—a dispusar shower on the easier on unambied preture—a dispusar shower on the languages, painted from his last surrouse skytches in the White Womanne, Hays showed surrouse skytches in the White Womanne, as the standown some apptal scolles of animats, as display to his rich in the same subjects manages to give full play to his rich in the same subjects manages to give full play to his rich in the same subjects manages to give full play to his rich in the same subjects manages of give full play to his rich in the same and second. Habbard some quiet transcripts group and seconds. Habbard some quiet transcripts from auture, and Brown and Grey some excellent dalmes.